NEW YORK HERALD

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, MOITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-MYSTERIES OF CAR

WINTER GABDEN, Broadway.-Everysony's FRIEND BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM, 539 and 541 Broadway.-Driving Address of Mr. Barnum. Living Curtosities-Children of Cyprus. Open Day and Evening.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. -- MACRETH-BURGE MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ARRAH NA POGUE; OR

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- Louis XI. WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOFIAN BONGS, DANCES, &C.—THE CHALLENGE DANCE—TALENT AP

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, oppos Metropolitan Hotel.—Ermiorian Singing, Dancing, &c The Wine Cellar. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Sing

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN SINSTREAST - BALLETS, PANTONINES, SUBLESQUES, &C. - THE

BLITZ NEW HALL, 720 Broadway .- PALACE OF ILLU-VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 600 Broadway .- Moving Way NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Thursday, September 7, 1865

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

Name of Paper.	May 1, 1865.
Herald	\$1,095,000
Times	368,150
Tribune	252,000
Evening Post	169,427
World	100,000
8un	151,079
Express	90,548
NEW YORK HERALD	\$1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined.	. 871,229
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TRIAL OF WIRZ.

additional instalment in the chapter of unparallele horrors being disclosed in the Wirz trial was made public before the military court in Washington vesterday A number of witnesses who had endured the terment inflicted in the Andersonville prison pen were examined, and testified to the suffering of all that was most cruel and loathsome. Men who attempted to escape were pursued and torn by the dogs in such a manner as to produce death. Sick, starving and dying men who asked for something to eat or a little more liberty were struck, kicked or shot by Wirz, or, at his command, by the prison guards. Others were placed in the stocks, gagged, whipped, starved and tortured in other ways till delirium and death ensued. To all remonstrances the accused was deaf, and said that "It served the damned Yankees right." The prison and the prisoners were kept in a condition recking with fifth and disease, and the iformer was at times so crowded some of the captives could not lie down The poisonous matter used in the vaccination of kind, and when, on one occasion, a mar afflicted with large sores resulting from this treatment to Wirz to let him be taken to the hospital, the reply was, "No; let him lie there and die;" and die there he did soon after. One witness testified that when he first entered the prison the groans of the sick and wounded prevented sleep, and in the morning the bodies of those who had died during the night could be seen lying all around. The court will be in session again to-day,

THE NEWS

York State Democratic Convention assem bled in Albany yesterday, and transacted considerable the nomination of candidates, which matters will be disposed of to day, when another session is to be held. The fammany delegation were admitted and recognized in a resolution adopted as the only proper representatives of the democracy of this city. The contest amon Kings county democrats was disposed of b admitting the delegates representing what is known as the Citizens' Committee, header by Tunis G. Bergen. The greatest harmony prevails in the convention. Though the platform resolutions have not yet been presented, it is understood that they will ent Johnson and his reconstruction policy. maintain the Monroe doctrine and State sovereignty, and trials and negro suffrage. It is said that Major Genera Slocum, now commanding in Mississippi, will be nomi Secretary of State, and Judge Allen is though to stand the best chance for the Attorney General cand

The State election for Supreme Court Judge and mem bers of the Legislature took place in California vesterday but we have yet no statement of the result. It will de volve upon the Legislature elected to choose a successo

to United States Senator McDougall.

A Newark despatch states that General Kilpatrick who was expected to arrive in that city last night, wil

shortly commence addressing the people of New Jersey in favor of the republican nomines for Governor. Advices from Brownsville, Texas, to the 26th of August report the arrival at Vera Cruz of the rebe General Beauregard. An imperial wagon train from Monterey for Matamoros was attacked and driver back by the republicans, and reinforcements sent routed by Cortma's men. In the fighting a man who was a colonel in the late rebel army was killed. A large force is being recruited along the border by the Mexican republicans. It is said that at a ball recently given by United States officers at Brownsville to the imperial off cers stationed on the opposite side of the Rid Grande General Steele toasted the Emperor Maximilian.

Orange General Steels to asked the imperor askithman.

Notwithstanding the recentimusters out of troops, General Sheridan has still a large force in Texas.

A commission of inquiry, instituted by Lord Monck, Governor General of Canada, has been for some time in session investigating the causes which led to the failure of justice in the case of the St. Albans raiders. The report of the commissioner, Mr. F. W. Torranee, advocate, is published in the Montreal Gasette of the 5th inst., and occupies fourteen closely printed columns. Divested of least technical lines. logal technicalities, the conclusions arrived at appear to be these:—That Mr. Lamothe, Chief of the Montreal Police, acted unjustifiably (though misled by a remark which fell from Judge Coursel) in giving up \$86,900, the captured proceeds of the robberies, to the raiders when discharged under Judge Coursel's order; that the Montreal police system is radically defective; that Judge Coursel acted illegally and improperly in ordering the discharge of the prisoners without previous consultation with the government, when the very ground on which he took this course was that he had no jurisdiction, and therefore had no power to act in the case either one was or the other; and that consequently Judge Coursol is lia-ble to indictment for malfeasance in hi functions as a

John P. Reed, Jr., was indicted a Tuesday of this week by a grand jury in Bedford, Pousylvania, for the murder, on the lat of last August, of Provention Jacob Grouse. The charges for implication in a comme against Schell W. Reed and Menzel Rand were ignored; but immediately afterwards the latter was ar rested by a United States Marshal on charge of treason in joining the robel army during the invasion of Penn-sylvania in 1862, and conveyed to Pittsburg to await his

The result of the examination of the affairs of the Vir ginia banks, by the commissioners appointed for the pur-

dition of those institutions. Their resources in some oliars in specie. An important report on the

subject will shortly be issued.

In the case of H. H. Dodge and others against the steamer Illinois, being an appeal in admiralty respecting the collision between the schooner Statesman and the above steamer on the evening of the 18th of August, 1863, in Chesapeake Bay, Chief Justice Nelson yesterday rendered his decision affirming the decree of the court below, which was that the weight of the testimony was decidedly in favor of the position of the sch thus throwing the fault of the collision upon the ste backs from Mrs. Elizabeth Bobinson, 612 Broome street, on the 29th of June. Judge Russel, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner was not only a deserter from the Navy, but had seduced the daughter of the complainant who has died since the larceny was committed. He was sent to the State Prison for five years. John Hayward pleaded guilty to stealing two hundred dollars worth of jewelry from Leopold Lehman, 54 Aller street, on the 17th or August, and was sent to the State Prison for five years. John Morris was convicted of red and fifty dollars from John Mathew son, on the 29th of July, by giving him drugged liquor. He was sent to the State Prison for five years. Ann Duffy, who stole fifty-nine dollars worth of ladies' clothing from Elizabeth Althor, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Wm. H. Clarke, who stole one hundre and fifty dollars worth of clothing from his brother, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. The Grand Jury brought in a number of indictments for minor offence.

In the Board of Education last evening Commission

West moved that the Finance Committee be authorize for publishing the proceedings of the Board, when, by a resolution of the Board, only ten cents a line is author ized to be paid for this work. In the face of this resolution, however, the managers or proprietors of these sheets have for some time been receiving fifteen cents a line. The resolution was adopted, and we will see the result of the committee's labors on the subject probably at the next meeting. No other subject of special interes

Board of Fire Commissioners held its first regula open door meeting yesterday, and there were many spectators in attendance. Thirteen assistant engineer were elected for regular duty, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars each per annum. A contract for building a new house on Henry street, at a cost of eighteen hun-dred dollars, was approved. Various transfers and reorganization measures were effected, and other business of

The United Service Society met at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth street, last night, when it was resolved to army and navy, who served during the late rebellion residing in the State of New York, to elect delegates to a State convention, to be held on the 11th of October, a Albany. Some measures were adopted in reference to the organization of clubs in each assembly district, and in regard to a mass meeting, to be held at Cooper Institute, in support of the Monroe doctrine.

General Hooker, in reply to the invitation to participate in the soldiers and sailors' picnic on the 12th inst., has written a letter warmly approving the movement, but stating that prior engagements will prevent his belin

A lecture on Irish independence was delivered las evening before an assemblage of Fenians, in Harmony Garden, Essex street, by Surgeon Reynolds, of the Irish brigade. He said that the enterprise which was not preparing for the liberation of Ireland would have en-listed in its ranks a million of men, led by officers who The monthly meeting of the directors of the German Society was held yesterday afternoon at their office in twenty-three thousand and seventy-seven immigrants arrived in this port during the month of August, of whom who arrived from the 1st of January to the 31st of August was one hundred and twenty-three thousand four hundred and nine, thirty-nine thousand seven hundred

and seventeen of them being Germans. The city and vicinity were favored with weather of various kinds yesterday. In the morning the atmosphere was moderately cool; but about two o'clock the mercury rose to over eighty-eight degrees, and a thunder storm with heavy rain, came up, but did not effect much in the

way of reducing the temperature.

Mrs. Coleman, living at 92 Pitt street, while passing the corner of First avenue and Seventeenth street, on Tuesday evening, in company with Thomas Sanders assaulted and severely stabbed with a table knife alleged to have been in the hand of Thomas Lynch. Mrs. Col man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and Lynch was arrested and committed to await the result of her in juries. He says he mistook her for his wife, of whom he thought he had cause to be suspicious.

Morris Lersner was yesterday detained for examination ferged note for four hundred and ninety-five dollars or the firm of M. Marcus & Co., doing business in Pea street. Lersner states that he received the note in good faith from another person.

terday committed to the Tombs on charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at two hundred and fifty dollars, from Mr. Henry H. Buckbee, of Green

wich street, in a West street car.

An examination took place before a police justice it Williamsburg, yesterday, of the charge against a young man named John Brown of having set fire to a building Graham avenue, between Powers and Ainslie streets, or the night of the 27th ult. The policeman who made the arrest testified that Brown confessed the crime, bu begged to be let off, saying that he only fired the place for the purpose of "giving the boys a run." The justice's decision was reserved, and in the meantime Brow was released on bail

Coroner Wildey yesterday took the deposition, at the New York Hospital, of a German named Louis Duffing, who was dangerously stabled in a Chatham street cating saloon, on last Saturday night, during a controversy about paying for some refreshments. A lad of sixteen, a bartender, named Charles Gilroy, was arrested and commit-ted to the Tombs on charge of being one of Mr. Duffing's assailants. Two other persons supposed to have taken part in the assault escaped.

An inquest was held yesterday over the remains of Mrs. Ellen Gallagher, who died recently at her residence 192 Mulberry street. The jury returned a verdict tha her death resulted from being beaten by her husband.

between this city and Richmond, Virginia, was launched yesterday forenoon at the foot of Houston street, East

yeserusy iorenoon at the root of Houston street, East river, in the presence of a considerable number of spec-tators. Everything passed off most satisfactorily. Over twenty prominent British capitalists, among whom are Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Edward S. Satterthwaite, arrived in this city on Tuesday from Liverpool on board the steamship Scotia. It is said that these gen tlemen visit this side of the Atlantic for the purpose of looking after their railroad interests in this country and Canada and making a reconnoissance of the Pennsylvania

The New England Agricultural Fair, at Concord, New Hampahire, was numerously attended yesterday; but it is anticipated that the attendance will be much larger to-day and to-morrow, when there will be trotting natches, for which some celebrated horses are entered The exercises of the ninety-sixth annual commence

ment of Brown University, in Providence, Rhode Island took place yesterday, and were of a very interesting cha The stock market was feverish yesterday morning an

closed at 144%. The markets for general merchandise were buoyant a The markets for general merchandise were buoyant and firm as a general thing yesterday, and some kinds of both foreign and domestic produce sold at higher prices. Cotton was steady. Groceries were steady. Petroleum was active for export and speculation at full prices. On Change flour was better. Pork was also higher. Other things were without especial change.

The beef cattle market was about the same this week as last, though some choice offerings sold rather higher.

The range was from 9c. to 17c. a 17%c., scarcely any at the outside price. The cattle were of about the same quality, but were not so pienty, and would have sold higher but for the unfavorable state of the weather. The bulk of the offerings sold at 13%c. a 16%c. Milch cows were steady. Veals sold freely at last week's prices. Sheep and lambs were in fair demand at full prices. Hogs were somewhat lower, with sales at from 12c. a 123c. The total receipts were 5,205 beeves, 122 cows, 1,315 vesis, 22,771 sheep and lambs and 13,045

Throughout the Continent of America. If any one has imagined that the President

did not cherish and intend to adhere to the Monroe doctrine, or, rather, to what we should now call the American doctrine, he will be undeceived by reading the following language, addressed to Mr. Salzar, the Colombian Minis ter, when that gentleman was officially taking leave of the President, two or three days ago. President Johnson said, "Do not omit to assure the President of Colombia that the United States adhere to their republican principles constantly, and especially to their policy of seeking to preserve, through a peaceful course, the establishment of free institutions throughout the American continent, and the development of the vast resources with which it has been bountifully supplied by an Allwise Providence for the general benefit of mankind." These words are very emphatic, and have the stamp of Mr. Johnson's own mind, force of thought and purpose in them. They are not like the oracular utterances of his Secretary of State, which are mere glittering generalities or ambiguous expressions. They leave no doubt on the mind as to their meaning, and the occasion on which they were spoken could not have been more appropriate.

The republic of Colombia, which Mr. Salzar represented, is keenly alive to the designs and encroachments lately of European and monarchical governments on the American continent; and she recently united with other republics in South and Central America in a bond and declaration of mutual support against such encroachments. These republican States naturally became alarmed at the invasion of this continent by European Powers and the bold attempt to destroy a sister republic, and they combined together in determined resistance to these foreign enemies of democratic institutions. President Johnson, knowing this, and agreeing with them in their purpose, availed himself of such an excellent opportunity as the retirement of the Colombian Minister to ex press, in a forcible manner, his own sentiments and the sentiments of the country.

"Do not omit to assure the President of Coombia that we adhere to republican institutions, and assure him especially that our policy is to preserve them throughout the American continent," are significant and strong words from the President of this great country at the present time, and in view of what is passing around us. They were addressed directly to Mr. Salzar to inspire hope and courage among the republics of America; but they were intended, doubtless, for others also-for the Emperors Napoleon and Maximillan, for England, Spain, Brazil, and for all the European and monarchical plotters against republican institutions in America. Mr. Johnson is not a man who says unmeaning things or what he does not mean, and there is no question but that his language to the Colombian Minister is a decided reassertion of the Monroe doctrine, and that it expresses in a courteous manner the fixed policy of our government.

The President spoke of carrying out this policy through a peaceful course. What else ould he say? He hopes to avoid war. He hopes that the immense moral weight of the United States will have the effect of inducing European Powers to withdraw from this continent without war: but they must not suppose this country would suffer them to remain rather than go to war. There are not a hundred men in the United States who would entertain such a thought for a moment, and no President nor party would venture to speak of such a thing. We have felt and realized our power within the last four years. Within that period we have attained a position in the eyes of the world that it would have taken fifty years of peace to attain. The destiny of America must be left to us. Our operation influences must be withdrawn

In view of this inevitable destiny we would ask England if it would not be better for her to go back to the old policy laid down by Mr. Canning and enunciated by Mr. Monroe, and to leave America to the Americans? And we would suggest to the Emperor Napoleon to renew his proposition for a congress of nations, to which the United States, as one of the first should be invited, to enable him to get out of his Mexican dilemma peaceably, and to settle at once and forever all the threatening questions that will otherwise arise with regard to this continent. Let us have the congress to enable France, England, Spain and every other monarchical government to leave, thus avoiding war, and establishing a perpetual peace between the two hemispheres.

BEGINNING OF THE FALL TRADE.—On every hand indications are observable of the opening of a lively and prosperous fall trade. Not a railroad train, steamboat or scarcely a street car starts from its depot or dock without being crowded with a bustling mass of people. The hotels are well filled, a large number of the new comers being old faces from the South. The theatres are so jammed with only the ordinary attractions that the building of one or two more is confidently spoken of. New hotels are going up in the most fashionable quarters of the city. The watering places are being rapidly closed up, and the gay and fashionable throngs that have been frequenting them for the last two or three months, spending their money freely and showing off their costly equipages, their fine silks and satins and brilliant diamonds, are returning to the metropolis. Our leading merchants are well pleased with the activity that marks the commencement of the fall and winter business. Instead of the war and the late defalcations causing despondency in our mercantile circles, as many predicted, they seem to have infused new life into them all, and imparted an unprecedented feeling of confidence and security among merchants of any previous good standing or reputation. New routes are being opened to the South, East and West, and the transportation of merchandise was never so extensive at a similar season of the year as it is now. The "processions" on Broadway, as a California Indian chief once termed the human tide rapidly and incessantly flowing up and down our principal thoroughfare, were never more dense or resistless. The retail and fancy stores were seldom better patronized; the wholesale houses rarely have had more substantial customers; in short, as the men of business and people generally are beginning to exhibit the true test of a busy and prosperous community-that is, by advertising as liberally as they do in the columns of the HERALD there cannot be the slightest question that the city of

New York is at the threshold of a season of business activity and success never before equalled in her commercial history. Commerce has her victories no less renowned than those of peace and war.

Reconstruction in the South.

The intelligence from all sections of th Southern States, notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in the way by the radicals, and the efforts of the small politicians to impede its progress, conclusively shows that the work of reorganization under President Johnson's policy is everywhere moving along favorably. The Constitutional Convention of Mississippi performed its work with skill and energy, and in the main took hold of its duties in a manner that cannot fail to increase the confidence of the people of the North in the success of the programme of the President, and awaken s deep interest in the welfare of the people of that State. The convention abrogated the secession laws of the State, endorsed the Congressional amendment abolishing the institution of slavery, and repealed all State laws inconsistent with that act. This has opened the way for the speedy return of the State to the Union and its participation in all the benefits enjoyed by the family of States. As to the movement to organize and equip the State militia, which General Slocum has interfered with, the convention was plainly too fast. At an early stage of the war Congress passed a law in effect suspending the writ of habeas corpus. That law is still in force, and it is, perhaps, best that it should be until the work of readjustment has so far progressed that the people have chosen a governor and legislature, and have thus placed all the civil machinery in the State in operation by the inauguration of that governor and the assembling of the legislature. Until that time a small federal force will be sufficient to keep down the guerillas and prevent marauding, for which the convention pretended the State militia were necessary. As far as matters have progressed in other States the result has been equally favorable. All the noise, tumult and pleas to the contrary originate with a set of small politicians who are trying to get up a diversion which will enable them to either get into power or retain their present positions. The uncertainty in reference to the action of the next Congress in the admission of the Southern representatives places all those who are looking for favors from that body in an uneasy position. In order that they may make their chances sure they one day labor to arouse an animosity against the course of the Southern people, and the next approve This accounts for the two-sided course and vagaries of many of the narrowminded politicians, orators and editors. Spoils and power are the Alpha and Omega of their political principles. The opposition of this

class and their frequent attacks and bitter utterances against the Southern people are more apparent with those looking for positions under and favors from the United States Senate than elsewhere. The impression that the upper branch of the national legislature is under the complete control of the radical faction induces all those looking for favors in that quarter to assail the South and oppose the reorganization policy of the President. This, they think, strengthens them with the controlling majority of that body; hence we see them magnifying every neighborhood trouble, and making mountain out of every assertion of the hotheaded and impracticable Southern politicians who may chance to say something against the North. This fact is daily becoming better and better understood, and the affairs of the Southern States may take such a turn that, under the overwhelming pressure of public opinion, even the United States Senate may not dare to oppose the admission of the Southern representatives. Thus these spoils politicians may find

themselves defeated even in that quarter.

It is an unmistakable fact that the re struction policy of the President, as applied to

the South, through a wise selection of provisional governors, is daily increasing in strength among the great mass of the people in the Northern States. The small politicians are the only persons who oppose it here, and their course is prompted by selfish motives in some form or other. While this is true in regard to the people, it is, on the other hand, quite evident that there is an opposition to the policy among President Johnson's Cabinet. His Cabinet is not one of his own choosing, but part of the political legacy left him by Mr. Lincoln, which, we presume, Mr. Johnson has not deemed wise, for reasons best known to himself, to send adrift as yet. But that the day is not far distant when some important change will take place the signs of the times very clearly indicate. The evidence is daily accumulating that intrigues have been and are being inaugurated, by men who hold positions in the Cabinet, against the very policy of reconstruction which the President is laboring to bring to a successful issue. Many of the local politicians and editors throughout the North take their cue from these Cabinet officers, and base their action entirely upon advice from that quarter. More than one are known to be in eague with Chase and his Jacobin associates, and laboring for the success of his schemes. As affairs are now progressing they cannot much longer cover up their tracks or prevent the discovery of their treachery to the President's policy by even the most casual observer. Mr. Johnson is, therefore, fast nearing the point when he will be obliged to act upon these facts, or knowingly allow men to act as his advisers who are pledged to, and in fact are, working with his opponents to defeat the policy of his administration. The public are fast becoming convinced that there are black sheep in the Cabinet, from the fact of the boastings of the radicals that through the influence of the Senate, aided by one or two members of the Cabinet, President Johnson's policy of reorganisation will be repudiated, and universal negro suffrage, including the Chase platform, will be put into operation. Nor do we believe that the President is Ignorant of these facts, but that a reconstruction of his Cabinet will soon follow the march of events in the restoration of the South.

INTERNATIONAL ENTERPRISE-VISITORS FROM EUROPE.—Since the close of the war the United States, as a vast field for enterprise, looms up very largely to Europeans—not only to the individual immigrant, who lands with his little pack in his hands, and in his heart the simple hope and desire to better his fortune, but also to capitalists, statesmen and men of science. We notice the arrival by the Scotia of a party, comprising Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Jas. McHenry, Arthur Kinnaird M. P.: Mr. E. F. Satterthwalte.

and twenty-one others, who the land with respect to various enter-prises. One of them is the contractor for the international bridge which is to connect railroad systems of the United States and Canada, and has been interested in railroad construction in other parts of the country. These gentlemen propose to visit the oil regions and to take notes generally, with a view perhaps to the better investment of some of the super fluous capital that England always has on hand

The Street Cleaning Commission and the

In answer to Governor Fenton's requisition upon John T. Hoffman, requesting him to appear at Albany to answer certain charges of corrupt practices in connection with C. Godfrey Gunther, Matthew T. Brennan, F. L. A. Boole and John E. Develin, as members of the Street Cleaning Commission under indictnent, Mr. Hoffman replies that as "Recorder of the city of New York, and Presiding Judge of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the city and county of New York, the constitution does not vest in the Executive of the State the power to sit in judgment on my official acts." "Therefore," says Recorder Hoffman, "I respectfully decline to appear before you to submit to any trial." Upon this plea Mr. Hoffman may be correct; but, unfortunately for his case, the charges which he is called upon to answer are not against him as Recorder, but as one of the Street Commission arraigned before the Governor. It is not John T. Hoffman, the Recorder, that is wanted, though he says so, but John T. Hoffman, of the Street Commission; and he must go up, or permit his case to go against him by default. Why stand upon the quibble of one office when the question of official honesty in another is the matter at issue ? This may be artful dodging; but it will not clear the skirts of said Hoffman. His Honor the Mayor, C. Godfrey Gunther, attempts to be facetious. He has received the notice of the charges against him, and asks for an examination at an earlier date than the 26th instant. He is ready for immediate trial, and unless the date for the trial is changed he will have to rest for three weeks under the cruel imputation of corrupt practices in this nice little contract for cleaning the streets. He wants an immediate reply, and appears to be in great distress that his official honesty should be made a subject of investigation. But in all this his Honor makes a poor joke of a serious affair. We suspect that he will find it is not a matter for trifling when it comes to the test.

Mr. F. L A. Boole, City Inspector, on the other hand, answers the requisition of the Governer in a spirit and tone of becoming gravity, dignity and decorum. He waives all consti tutional quibbles and pettifogging technicalities, and is ready for the investigation. He has been through the mill of such investigations several times heretofore, and is not afraid of them. The present charges against him are but a rehash of those he has already refuted, and he is not atraid of the "New York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Company." The street cleaners, Brown, Devoe & Knapp, moreover, are doing their work satisfactorily, says Mr. Boole, whatever others may think of their contract. The City Inspector, in fact, is the only member of the accused commission who holds his head up and faces the music like a man. And no wonder; for should this approaching inquiry into this lovely job of work result in upsetting it the City Inspector will probably escape with a whole skin, and not only escape, but come into the farming out of the job again in the regular way. This is probably his calculation; but whether right or

vrong in it time and the testimony will show. At all events, we like the manly tone of Mr. Boole's letter, while we can find nothing to admire in the buffooners of the Mayor or in the paltry quibbling of the Recorder. This business is no joke, we can tell them; and they volving honor and the interests not only of the parties arraigned, but of the whole community of the city, county and State of New York.

JUDGE RUSSEL'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY-"DEFALCATIONS" AND "ACCIDENTS."-Judge Russel charged the Grand Jury on Tuesday with especial reference to "sin in high places," and to the criminal carelessness of railway and steamboat management. This charge is a timely and welcome one. Such action as it foretells will be hailed with applause by every class of the people, except the particular classes of wrongdoers aimed at. When the people see how shamelessly a coroner's jury will give railway and steamboat men carte nche to do what they please with the limbs and lives of the passengers, and when the newspapers teem with evidences of the inequality of the laws as they apply respectively to rich rogues and to poor ones, it is reassuring to find a judge on the bench disposed to do his whole duty, and having the backbone to go through with whatever strict justice may require.

It has become a proverb that small theft is a crime, and that "defalcation"—that is, the dishonest appropriation of millions—is merely a piece of smartness—an evidence of financial ability. There have been so many instances in which this kind of "smartness" has been practised with impunity that it threatens to debauch and degrade the moral sense of the community, by putting a premium on the dishonesty of all persons entrusted with the handling of large amounts of money. It is time this were done with. It is time we had just such a vigorous example as Judge Russel can give us. to show to all classes of the people that all are alike before the law, and that to steal a million is at least as great a crime as to steal a sixpence. The pitiful wretch who robs a shopman of the value of twenty cents goes to prison, because he has "committed a crime against society." He whose acts impoverish thousands and sap the foundations of credit has committed a crime against society also, and the courts that punish one must find a way to punish the other too. An example of such punishment has become an absolute necessity, and we rely upon Judge Russel to furnish it.

Another example is quite as imperatively called for, and that is an example of the punishment of some of those persons whose criminal carelessness on steamboats and railroads furnishes our daily catalogue of disasters. It is to be hoped that the Grand Jury will not fail to notice that the steamboat Arrow, whose owners were censured for using her with such boilers, is now plying as a passenger boat on the Hud-son with the same boilers. This is an indication of what the "censure" of a coroner's jury amounts to. There is no doubt that one of the real reasons of the many railroad disasters is that the managers of the roads do not secure

proper subordinates or give proper amendon to their legitimate business. They do not work their roads as railroads proper, but they work them in Wall street as bases of speculation, and meantime the roads manage themselves—every one does as he pleases, and everything goes wrong. It is to be hoped that the Grand Jury and Judge Russel will take steps that will cause a speedy remedy of these evils.

THE NAVY.

THE IRON-CLAD MIANTONOMAH. The new double-turreted iron-clad Miantonomah, four uns, building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is nearly

nished, and will be ready to go on a trial trip within to days. The Miantonomah is of the class which is known as light draughts, and similar to the Tonawanda, built at Philadelphia; the Agamenticus, built at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and the Monadnock, built at Charlestown, Mass. The Miantonomah was designed, planned and built by Naval Constructor B. F. Delano; and, although built by Naval Constructor B. F. Delano; and, although devoid of any exterior beauty, she possesses all the essential qualities of a superior iron-clad vessel and ram. She is two hundred and sixty feet in length, fifty-two feet beam, and, when coaled, with armament, stores, &c., on board, will draw about fourteen feet of water. She is clad with five and one-half inches of the best wrought iron, at the back of which is ten inches of solid oak. The deck is mailed with three and a half inches of plate iron. Her two independent propeller engines, of thirty-two inches cylinder and eighteen inch stroke, driven by steam from two of Martin's celebrated bollers. The eagines were designed by Chief Engineer Isherwood, of the United States Navy, and are considered superior to any

She has two independent propeller engines, of thirty-two inches cylinder and eighteen inch stroke, driven by stoam from two of Martin's celebrated boilers. The cagines were designed by Chief Engineer Isherwood, of the United States Navy, and are considered superior to any of their class yet constructed. The interior decorations of the vessel are gotten up in a style of luxury herotofore unknown in the American navy. In the internal arrangements the comfort of the sallor has not been overlooked, as everything is provided for his comfort and health. The vessel will be ventilated by artificial means. The machinery with which this is to be done is of a novel character. Indeed, it is asserted by those competent to judge that the crew will be much more comfortable in all phases of the weather than on any other of the preceding iron-clad monitors.

The armament of the Miantonomah will consist of two fifteen-inch guns and two one-hundred-pounder Parrott guns. The crew will number about eighty men. The only officers yet appointed to the vessel are the engineers, and consist of the following:—Acting Second Assistants, Albert J. Doty, Wm. Deneon, John Moor; Acting Third Assistants, Chas. W. Bown, Frank Van Brunt.

Agamenticus (ressel of the same class) and the Dictator the latter was beaten easily.

It is said that the Secretary of War intends sending one of this class of vessels to the Pacific, and it is not improbable that the Miantonomah, if on her trial trip she Miantonomah, if on her trial trip she ns of her builders, will be sent on

port and Richmond are about being reinforced by the addition to the fleet of two fine sidewheel steamers, the Niagara and the Saratoga, which have been in the course of construction in the shippard of Messrs. Westervelt situated at the foot of Houston street, East river. Both of these steamers belong to the original United States are intended to replace the Jamestown and the Yorktown, which were destroyed at Richmond during the war. The Niagara was successfully launched yesterday morning at nine o'clock, but the Saratoga will not be ready for a week or ten days. They are sister ships both, one being an exact counterpart of the other, and were designed by Captain William Skiddy, and built under the superintendence of Mr. Nelson Spratt, and do credit to their designations.

it was announced, would take place at fine o'clock, and at that hour a good number of people were present to witness it. Everything being ready and in order the supports which held her in position were removed, and the great mass of timber moved grandly down into the water, striking it as easily as possible, amid the repeated cheers of the spectators. Her appearance on the water was graceful, everything about her being in perfect order.

are as follows:—Length of dock two hundred and thirty-feet; forea and abaft the wheel, thirty-nine feet; depth of hold, fifteen feet; ton-mage, eleven hundred tons. She has five watertight compartments—three forward and two aft. She has four bulkheads—two fore and two aft. She has two main tooks, the forea for a stapped. Her planking is of white oak, and ner deck made of white pine. The state-rooms are large and airy, and will be fitted up in first class style, and will accommodate about eighty first class passengers. The accommodations for the other passengers will also be oxcellent.

are fine specimens of workmans.

Are fine specimens of workmanship. She has one single beam engine; cylinder sixty inches and eleven feet stroke; is fitted with Barnum's bilge pump, which is capable of discharging one hundred and fifty tons of water when making fifteen revolutions. She has twe large boliers, as well as donkey boliers, pump and hoisting gear. The engines have been made by Messrs. Second to W. W. Vanderbilt.

It is understood that the Niagara will be commanded by Capitain Couch, now of the steamer Yazoo, and her engineers will also be supplied from the same vessel.

It is expected she will be ready for sea in eight weeks.

The Park. EARTH. AIR AND WATER.

not, however, prevent Dodworth's band performing as usual on the lake. Those who were present, though not large in numbers, were highly appreciative, and many skimmed along the water in the gondolets, whose oars

skimmed along the water in the gondolets, whose oars kept time to the sweet sounds, which, echoing through the trees on the banks of the lake, murmured sweetly in the ears of the fashionables who were being ico-creamed in the easino on the hill.

In the enclosure dedicated to the spirits of the air, who convey daily Professor Lowe's balloons on their wings, there was a select number of visitors. The raid had its effect also here, as the balloons were rendered almost uninflatable. A few army ascensions, however, were made, much to the delectation of the passengers, and at half-past five Mr. Wood, one of Professor Lowe's assistants, prepared to ge on a disconnected trip. Many present were anxious to on a disconnected trip. Many present we accompany him; but, for the reasons before it had not sufficient accompany him; but, for the reasons before assigned, it had not sufficient ascending power. Grappling geat, etc., was supplied, and the gentleman started, throwing out some of the ballast, which caused the balloon to rise gradually and soon get under way beautifully. The course it took was a southeasterly one, remaining within range of the spectators' vision for a lengthened period of time. In the evening Professor Lowe made several rope ascensions, in order to see the city by gaslight, when a number of persons availed themselves of an opportunity of beholding this the grandest of sights.

The public will shortly have another opportunity of witnessing another detached ascension, as it is intended by the professor to take an early trip into cloudland.

WINTER GARDEN.—The season was inaugurated very prilliantly at this theatre last night by the appearance of Mr. J. S. Clarke as De Boots, in Everybody's Friend, and as Toodles, in the play of that name. Notwithstanding the warmth of the evening and the unfavorable ing the warmth of the evening and the unavorating the house was crowded with an audience unquestionably metropolitan in character—an audience as daintily bonneted and gloved and as appreciative as any that the season will see. The reception of Mr. Clarke was enthusiastic—a full, free and satisfactory expression of the seatiment, the sympathy and the good will of the people. Round after round of cheers and applause greeted his first entrance, and he was called for at the close of every act. He responded at the end of the comedy by expressing, in a simple and sincere manner, the gratitude he felt for this reception, and by declaring that he had always endeavored to "discharge all his duties, professional and social, in an upright and conscientious manner." In both parts Mr. Clarke was in exuberant spirits, and, of course, irresistibly comical. He was more than usually successful with his audience also, and the evening was a little happy carnival of laughter. Miss Rose Eytings, announced in the bill, did not appear, having been suddenly taken iil. Her place was supplied by Miss Alice Grey, hitherto a stranger here, who undertook the part at an hour's notice, and readered it in a very commendable manner. Mr. Andrews, a new acquisition, made his first appearance here as Mr. Icebrook, in Everybody's Friend, and played it with very decided success. His voice is good, his manner perfectly easy, and his action discreet and adapted to the ofcumstances of the seene.

New Bowsey THEATRE .- That excellent actor, Mr. C. Boniface, is playing a series of farewell performance previous to his departure for California. He will carry with him the esteem and good wishes of the profession as well as the numerous patrons of that well managed establishment. The business at the New Bowery has been more than good since the commencement of the season. The house has never known such a period of

EVENDOR WITH HURBEANS. -One of the most interest events in the theatrical line which has occurred here for some time will be the opening performance of Herrmanu, the Prestidigitatour, which takes place on Monday next. It is now some four years since he gave in this city the It is now some four years since he gave in this city the exhibitions which excited so much interest from their extraordinary desterily and simplicity. Unsided by any of the usual accessories of his art he performed in the midst of the audience, and subject to the closest scrutiny, tricks infinitely more ingenious than any that had previously been exhibited here. Since then he has travelled over a great part of Europe and Asia, astonishing Princes and Pashas with his wonderful performances. He new reappears among us with an entirely new budget of tricks, many of them of Asiatic origin, but greatly improved upon.